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When You Don't Advertise Nobody Knows That You are Doing Business, and it Won't be Long Before You'll Not Know it Yourself—Newspaperdom

The Tariff Commission Record

"If the Republicans are in favor of a permanent tariff policy, and an end to the periodic tariff agitation, let them give their platform approval to the Administration tariff commission bill, which has already been formally endorsed by the United States Chamber of Commerce, representing the business men of the nation," says a Democratic National Committee Bulletin.

"The pronounced feature of modern industrial life is its enormous diversification. To apply tariff rates justly to these changing conditions requires closer study and more scientific methods than ever before. The Republican party has shown by its creation of a tariff board its recognition of this situation and its determination to be equal to it. We condemn the Democratic party for its failure either to provide funds for the continuance of this board or to make some other provision for securing the information requisite for intelligent tariff legislation. We protest against the Democratic method of legislating on these vitally important subjects without careful investigation," declared the Republican platform of 1912.

The Democratic platform of 1912 had nothing to say on the subject of a tariff board or commission. President Wilson, until a few weeks ago, was bitterly opposed to the establishment of a tariff commission. The tariff commission endorsed by the United States Chamber of Commerce was a "non-partisan" body. Two men are reported to have been already selected for the proposed Democratic tariff commission. They are Daniel C. Roper, now First Assistant Postmaster General, and Dr. Ewing Pratt, a pronounced freetrader, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Roper was clerk of the Ways and Means Committee when the Underwood tariff bill was framed. He is a South Carolina politician and a product of the spoils system. It is not believed that the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, or the Permanent Tariff Commission League ever had in mind the sort of tariff commission proposed by the Democratic Administration.

How Stands Missouri?

Visiting Democrats who speak of "holding Missouri in line" are evidently not familiar with the line as defined by the official figures of presidential elections since the year 1900. When the Republican party was formed its vote in Missouri was in the scattering column. But the vitality of Republican principles asserted itself steadily, and by 1896 the vote of the party in Missouri passed 300,000 for the first time. In 1904 the Republicans took the lead in the state, held it in 1908 and 1910, and the combined vote for Taft and Roosevelt in 1912 was larger than the Wilson vote. The Missouri official figures for this period ought to have a practical interest for Democrats, though it will not flatter their expectations. In 1904 the vote of the state was Republican 321,449, Democratic, 296,312; in 1908, Republican 347,203, Democratic 346,574; in 1910, Republican 323,074, Democratic 319,909; in 1912, Taft and Roosevelt combined, 332,194, Wilson 330,746. Democratic arithmetic men may shift the figures as they please, but can find no comfort in them regarding Missouri position and political tendencies. It has become a Republican state on the basis of normal party strength.

Not many Democratic visitors are aware that the Democratic party in this state cast its largest vote in 1896, twenty years ago. In the twenty years preceding the last national census the population of Missouri increased 614,150. This would naturally imply some growth in the Democratic vote also. But there was a Democratic loss between 1896 and 1912 of over 30,000. There is no other state that makes such a poor Democratic showing. The

suggestion that the vice presidential nomination be bestowed on Missouri must be viewed as a tonic, not as a reward. It will take a far more powerful stimulant to arrest the long-continued decadence of the Democratic party here, a wasting malady of twenty years' standing. A once rock-ribbed Democratic state has changed its political point of view so emphatically that it must be left to its own devices as a Republican convert, and one ever strengthening in its faith in Republican protective and constructive principles.

A Republican lead in Missouri of 30,000 for Hughes and Fairbanks would be no surprise to those familiar with the drift of political opinion in the state during the last fifteen years.—Globe-Democratic.

A Protective Tariff

Even its enemies admit that a protective tariff is a constructive measure. Their pretended criticism is that it builds up large business enterprises at the expense of the masses of the people. Their pretended sympathy is for the "ultimate consumer," who in their view, pays the tariff duties. The fact is, however, that no man can have employment unless there be some one to conduct an industry or buy the product. We cannot have large forces of employes unless we also have large institutions engaged in production. Neither can we have large manufacturing institutions unless we have a large purchasing community to consume the products. Unless we have a protective tariff, the producers of their country, where lower standards of living prevail, ship their cheaper products here and sell them to our people thus depriving our producers of their home market. Every time of one our manufacturing establishments closes its doors or cuts down its production, it throws out of employment a certain number of wage earners, who because of loss of employment, cease to be consumers. Diminished consumption causes further cessation of production, more unemployment, and, in turn, still further diminution of consumption. It is either an endless chain of increased production or an endless chain of decrease. The protective tariff is a constructive measure because it inevitably builds up our producing industries. The protective tariff is the peculiar principle of the Republican party. It is an "America First" principle. It ought not to be a political question, but by trying to tear down this bulwark of American productive industry, the Democrats have fired the issue. Men who believe in "America First" are not going to give up, so the tariff will be a party issue until the Democrats concede the soundness of the protective principle.

Philosophy in Practice

"The strongest will is present will the seat of sovereignty. If the strongest will is present in Congress, then Congress will dominate the Government; if the strongest guiding will is in the Presidency, the President will dominate the Government."—Woodrow Wilson to the Economic Club, New York, May 23, 1912.

Events which have transpired indicate that the strongest will is in the Presidency. The subservience of the legislators has given a new phase to our political lexicon—"A rubber-stamp Congress." Wilson named the party that he would have no one but Marshall to run as Vice-President. He wrote the St. Louis platform. He will direct the campaign publicity work. If it were not for the inferior caliber of mentality which characterizes Democratic flunkies, we would have to admire the Wilsonian control.

One of the hardest blows the democrats have received for a long time was the declination of Col. Roosevelt to accept the nomination of the progressive party for president. They had not figured on that.

Do it Now

By its advocacy of a tariff commission, the Democratic party has lost some of the confidence of the free traders, without gaining the confidence of any protectionists. It is clear to everybody that if we need a protective tariff at all, we shall need it most urgently immediately after the close of the war in Europe, which has served the purpose of a protective tariff to a very large extent. But it is also clear that if tariff revision must wait for an investigation by a tariff commission and then wait a discussion of the tariff commission's report by Congress, we will very likely be in the position of the man who shut the stable door after the horse has escaped. In 1912 a great majority of the people of the United States voted tickets which represented protective tariff principles, thus demonstrating their advocacy of a protective tariff, and subsequent elections have shown continued devotion to protective policies. The Republicans believe in immediate restoration of a protective tariff, with expert investigations by a commission from time to time to determine to what extent the duties should be raised or lowered. By advocating delay until a commission can report, the Democrats have estranged thousands of business men who want American industry protected before the war has closed.

Self Condemned

Woodrow Wilson declared in his Indianapolis speech January 5, 1915: "I want to pay my tribute to respect and affectionate admiration for the two great Democratic Senators from the State of Indiana. I have never had to lie awake at nights wondering what they were going to do." Whatever the President's freedom from concern was for them, the distinguished Senators undoubtedly had to spend many restless nights trying to conjecture where the leader of their team would land in the morning and what distance he had hopped during watches of the night. The President, interpreting his own position, continued: "And the country is not going to trouble itself to lie awake nights and wonder what men are going to do. If they have to do that, they will choose other men." No President since 1856 has been so unstable, so uncertain and so undependable as Woodrow Wilson. Throughout his term the country has been kept awake many nights owing to the flops of its Chief Magistrate and it now seems as certain as tomorrow's sun will rise, that the people will choose other men next November to whom to entrust the destinies of this nation during the momentous years which are just ahead.—The Protectionist.

Red Ant Killer

Did you ever hear of a household that didn't have an ant remedy? How many of these same households are not looking for a remedy that will really work? L. Haseman of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station has been giving special attention to the little red ant that usually causes more trouble than any other and has been able to kill it with the syrup made from half a pound of sugar and a fortieth of an ounce of sodium arsenite. The syrup should be made in a double boiler because if it is scorched the ants will not eat it and the poison must be carefully weighed by the druggist and no more than this must be added for two reasons. (1) It is a deadly poison and will be more likely to be dangerous to animals or persons who get it by mistake if less diluted. (2) If any more of it is used, the ants detect the taste and will not eat it.

Professor Haseman says that the ant has a very keen sense of taste and is a most contrary creature refusing to eat many of the things usually used in trying to get rid of him. In fact he finds that the little red nuisance eats his arsenic syrup better if it is put on sponges, rags, or blotting paper so it is seemingly harder to get than if in

an open dish. If the soaked sponges or rags are put into tin cans or glass jars closed up except for a little crack as though put away to avoid the ants they seem to make special search for it and pass by open dishes of it in favor of the closed vessel.

Professor Haseman recommends this poison especially for the little red ants and says that the real way to get rid of any kind of ants whose nest can be found is to destroy the entire colony with boiling water or by pouring on carbon bisulphide which will choke or suffocate them if placed so that its poisoned gas can settle down into the nest.

Bryan out but not Down

Mr. Bryan is out of the Democratic National Convention, by action of the Nebraska primary, but let none of his enemies lay the flattering unction to their souls that he is down. Bryan always rises again. It is true that Democratic delegates may pass him by as the Levite did the unfortunate traveler to Jericho. Democratic delegates are swinging the Wilson center. They are fawning for purposes of thrift. They heaped contumely on Bryan at the last St. Louis convention. The steam roller tooted merrily over him in the Sullivan contest from Illinois. His oratory in behalf of Cockrell fell on deaf ears. His protest against the telegraphic amendment to the platform proposed by the sage of Esopus went unheeded. When the convention adjourned the Democratic Sinbad's rejoiced that they had loosened the clutches of the old man of the sea. But the stay-at-home vote in November disillusioned these optimists. They discovered that when Achilles sulked at fairview there were sympathetic sulkers in enough precincts scattered throughout the United States to make the Parker campaign a tragedy. But for the loyalty of Thomas Fortune Ryan the Democrats would have been compelled to close headquarters, call in their speakers, suspend the circulation of literature and abandon the campaign six weeks before election.

Mr. Bryan has dominated every subsequent convention and every campaign until now. He still has enough admirers to make it impossible for Mr. Wilson to carry a single state outside the solid South without their active aid. Before the campaign warms up he will be the second Democratic figure in it. Delegates may ignore him now, but Democratic campaign managers will be clamoring for his help in a little while. They would fain be rid of Bryan if it could be done without alienating Bryanites. But their name is legion and their devotion to Bryan is unswerving. There is a reason. There is a right and wrong side to every question and there are citizens to take each. Mr. Bryan has been so consistently wrong for twenty years that he has been able to hold his admirers against the enticements of all leaders who would for sake of expediency forsake the fundamental errors of the Democratic party.—Globe-Democrat.

The greatest piece of physical construction work in the history of the world was the building of the Panama canal which tore away a barrier erected by nature between two great oceans. That undertaking was started by a Republican administration and practically all the funds for its completion were provided by Republican management. The work was conducted without even a suspicion of graft or waste, under the control of men placed in charge by Republican Presidents. As a constructive party, the Republican has no equal.

You and I both can remember very clearly how bitterly the democrats went after the declarations of the old populist party, but just the same their platform adopted last week at St. Louis reads very much like one of those old time documents.

Let the Team Pull Together

The average farmer is ready to cooperate with his town brethren but he wants to cooperate in his own way and in something that he can clearly see is to his interest. A study of what has been termed cooperation as it has existed between town and country people generally shows that the town has developed the plan and presented it to the farmer full-formed. A better way to cooperate would be for the town and the country to get together. Let both indicate what they want in the way of cooperation; then work out the problem—not in any patronizing way but in a substantial business-like manner as between partners with a common interest.

Full and free cooperation between town and country to the mutual benefit of both is not impossible but if it is ever accomplished it may have to be at the sacrifice of some of the artificial machinery which thrives in towns unnecessary to the economic scheme yet capable of gaining and keeping a foothold. The occasional "farmers' day" in the city is a very desirable thing and these events should be encouraged. An occasional city men's day in the country might not be a bad innovation but the permanent solution of the problem of cooperation between town and country is not found in the occasional special event which brings the two groups of men together. Real cooperation must be continuous and must be of a kind which directly affects the farmer's prosperity and leaves more money in his pocket at the end of the year. When the farmers in any territory with or without town cooperation are able to put their business on a basis which earn 8 percent instead of 4 percent the producing department will need a good purchasing department and an even more elaborate sales department, which is another way of saying that the prosperous farmer will make a prosperous town.

Clover Bloat

Dr. D. F. Luckey, State Veterinarian, has issued a statement from the office of the Missouri Board of Agriculture in which he says the recent losses of cattle from bloating, while on clover pasture, have been quite extensive. The weather has been favorable for rank growth of all kinds of clover. The white variety seems to be responsible for the most of the trouble.

The danger is particularly great on damp, cool days when the clovers are fresh and palatable. Cattle are very apt to overeat. The rumen (or paunch) becomes over-loaded and the fermenting mass causes a rapid generation of gas.

The symptoms usually come on in a very short time. A cow may be in a dangerous condition within a half hour after eating heartily of the white or other clovers. Frequently, the bloating is so intense as to produce death before any treatment can be given. The rumen becomes so distended with gas as to press forward on the lungs and make it impossible for the beast to inhale air, literally smothering to death.

The principal thing to do by way of prevention is to keep cattle off of rank clover pastures, especially early in the morning, after showers, or during damp, cool days. Such pastures must be used with great care at any time. It has been claimed that feeding dry wheat straw, or cured hay of any kind, will tend to prevent bloating when cattle are turned on clover pastures. There is no question but what this will help some but it cannot be counted on as a sure preventive of bloating. Some dry feed should certainly be given when cattle are pastured upon a rank growth of clover. In addition to this, a liberal quantity of freshly burned charcoal should be kept before the cattle. Burn a lot of charcoal every two or three days, powder it and add a little salt and leave it where cattle may lick it at will. There is practically no danger of over-feed-

ing on charcoal, and this will help a lot in preventing bloat. Bear in mind that in some cases bloating will help a lot in preventing bloat. Bear in mind that in some cases bloating will occur even when cattle are kept off the clover until noon, and there is no absolute means of prevention of bloat when cattle are permitted to graze on clover.

The curative treatment depends upon the condition of the animal when found. In many cases, the animal is already dead. In other cases it is in a condition to die in a few minutes, and treatment must be administered promptly. In acute cases, there is no time for giving medicines by the mouth. The only successful treatment is to puncture the rumen and let the gas out. Unless this is done promptly, death may result. The trochar is the proper thing to use. The trochar should be cleaned and disinfected, as should the hair and skin where it is to be inserted. Use the necessary force and drive the trochar into the rumen on the left side and at a place several inches forward and downward from the point of the hip where you find a drum-like condition. In many cases, the trochar will not be available and there will be no time for cleaning and disinfection. If the animal's life is to be saved right away. In such an emergency do not hesitate to use a pocket knife, or even a butcher knife. Let the gas out or the cow will die. If these crude instruments are to be used, the opening should be quite large. Use the big blade of the pocket knife, and then cut the hole just a little larger so that the gas may escape freely. This operation is not particularly dangerous and should not be delayed when the life of the cow is in danger.

Grow High Quality Apples

Quality commands price in all departments of trade. The higher the quality the greater the price, regardless of the condition of the market. Recently the apple selling question has been becoming more difficult each year, and the past season has been the most unsatisfactory one to growers in many years.

During May there were practically twice as many apples in cold storage as for the same period the preceding year. Consequently prices are low on all apples of grades.

On the larger markets however, high-grade western box apples, packed according to known and established standards are moving quite freely at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a box. The choicest middle west stock in barrels is moving very slowly at prices ranging half to two-thirds that of the western stock. There is almost no sale for the ordinarily so-called "standard" or "orchard-run" pack of fruit, even at prices that yield no profit to the producer.

Begin now to raise the standard of the Missouri commercial apple-pack for 1916.—F. W. Faurot, Missouri College of Agriculture.

Fancy and Fact

"Astonishing as it may seem to appear to those who do not know the facts, the increase in exports of munitions has actually been less than the increase in the amount of secondary war supplies exported or the items that have no direct relation to the war."—Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Now let us see what the record really shows. During the nine months ending March 1916, our exports of explosives totaled \$280,000,000. During the nine months ended March 1914, before war was declared, our exports of explosives totaled less than \$5,000,000. Here is an increase of over 5,500 per cent. No other article mentioned in our entire export list shows an equal percentage of increase. But perhaps Dr. Pratt classifies explosives as "secondary war supplies."